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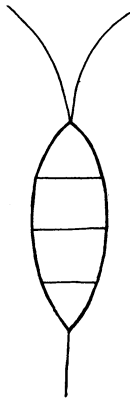
Such are some of the difficulties to be encountered in any search after the truth, and monographic work of any genus will be found both difficult and puzzling. If Hedwig's types at Geneva could be studied by some competent bryologist in the way that Monsieur Cardot⁴ studied the North American types, it would probably result in a few changes in some species and genera, and we hope that this may be done soon without any animosities or sarcastic criticisms of those who are endeavoring to find out the facts. The truth cannot be determined without consulting the older authors and herbaria and endeavoring to understand what their limitations were both as to apparatus and collections. I propose in subsequent articles, by reproducing the original descriptions, illustrations and criticisms to show how much we still need the benevolent services of some European bryologist, who will take the time and means to determine what the originals were of some of the older species of *Fissidens*.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

FUNGUS-SPORES IN A MOSS-CAPSULE

ELIZABETH M. DUNHAM

While examining some mosses collected at Miami, Florida, by Mrs. F. E. Lowe of Worcester, Mass., we found one capsule of *Funaria hygrometrica* var. *patula* Br. & Sch. containing four-celled ciliated bodies in place of the usual moss-spores. These were identified by Dr. Roland Thaxter of Harvard College as



Pestalozzia Spore (Magnified)

the spores of a species of *Pestalozzia*, a genus of the imperfect fungi. This group of fungi may represent special stages in the life cycles of other fungi, since little is known of them at present except the spore-stage. *Pestalozzia* is readily distinguished by the peculiar conidia or spores which are borne on rather short stalks and are spindle-shaped, divided into four parts. The apical and basal cells are hyaline and the central ones dark. The apical cell is provided with one or more filiform appendages. *Pestalozzia* is one of the leaf-blighters and the conidia are produced usually beneath the epidermis.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton states that fungi often find a moss-capsule a moist, favorable host and fill the spore-sac to the exclusion of the moss-spores, especially in moist warm regions; and that the principal factors in their development seem to be moisture, heat, and the persistency of the capsule. As *Funaria hygrometrica* is an annual species and the capsule lasts but a short time, the occurrence of fungi on this moss is unusual. Mrs. Britton once examined the very rare capsules

⁴ Bull. Hb. Boiss. 7: 300-380. 1899.

of *Ulota phyllantha*, the first reported, collected by Thomas Howell, in Oregon, only to find them ruined by a fungus which had made the peristome imperfect.

On p. 103, Vol. 14 of the BRYOLOGIST, 1911, Mrs. Britton has published a list of mosses that have been reported with fungi on the capsules.

206 WINDSOR ROAD, WABAN, MASS.

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT REPORTS OF THE "MOSS EXCHANGE CLUB"

O. E. JENNINGS

Mr. P. G. M. Rhodes recently sent us a copy of the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Moss Exchange Club (British Isles) together with a page from the Twentieth Annual Report, noting in the accompanying letter that "they contain some interesting notes, chiefly by Mr. Dixon, on American plants. I thought that perhaps you might care to reproduce some of these in the BRYOLOGIST. You will see that Mr. Ingham and I have described a new variety to cover the plants formerly known as var. *sub-sphaerocarpon* [*Hypnum palustre* var. *sub-sphaerocarpon* B. & S.]. I have sent a co-type specimen of this to Mr. Kaiser for the S. M. S. Herbarium."

The above quotation is from a letter dated May 6, 1916, and as a bit of personal news, interesting to those of us who may be wondering how the war is affecting our brother bryological students of various nationality on the other side of the Atlantic, we know our friend will pardon us for quoting further from his letter: "I am now on an exemption till July 31 and have been rejected for field-service owing to eye-sight being defective; but I may then be required for garrison duty such as the Army Ordnance Corps. However it is more likely that I shall be kept where I am."

Mr. Rhodes has checked off, in the reports which he sent, the entries relating to American material. This material has been examined by various members of the Moss Exchange Club and their notes are signed with initials only, as follows: C. H. B.—Rev. C. H. Binstead; C. A. C.—Mr. C. A. Cheetham; H. N. D.—Mr. H. N. Dixon; W. I.—Mr. W. Ingham; H. W. L.—Rev. Canon H. W. Lett; W. E. N.—Mr. W. E. Nicholson; P. G. M. R.—Mr. P. G. M. Rhodes; C. H. W.—Rev. C. H. Waddell. The entries follow in order, as checked off:

Twentieth Annual Report (1915), p. 135—

"*Amblystegium orthocladon* P. Beauv., pierres dans cascade, Mt. St. Hilaire, Quebec, Canada, July /10, H. Dupret, com. P. G. M. R., del. Cardot.' Cardot est très affirmatif, mais Rénauld préférait l'appeler *A. irriguum*,' H. Dupret. 'I should incline to Rénauld's opinion, strongly, that this is *A. irriguum*, not *A. orthocladon* (which is but a form of *A. varium* according to most authors.) The stout nerve and the basal cells are to me conclusive. The entire margin is in favour of *orthocladon*, if anything, but this is the only character I can find on that side, and certainly I should say does not outweigh the other.' H. N. D. 'I have communicated Mr. Dixon's note to Prof. Dupret, who informs me that Dr. Best has provisionally named this plant var. *perplexum*, presumably of *A. irriguum*.' P. G. M. R.